

Exhibit C-6



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
PE1628.M36 1997
423—dc20

96-42529
CIP

Abbrev

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Made in the United States of America

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LAPSE *b*: the process of being made powerless or the condition of powerlessness (the country suffered economic ~ after the war)
 prosy \prō-zē/ *adj* pros-ly-er; -est [ˈproʊzē] (1814): lacking in qualities that seize the attention or strike the imagination; COMMONPLACE: esp; tediously dull in speech or manner — pros-ly \-zē-lē/ *adv* — pros-iness \-zē-nēs/ *n*

prot- or proto- *comb form* [ME *protho-*, fr. MF, fr. LL *proto-*, fr. Gk *prōtō-*, *prōtōs*; akin to Gk *pro* before — more at FOR] 1 *a*: first in time (prothistory) *b*: beginning: giving rise to (protoplanet) 2: parent substance of a (specified) substance (protactinium) 3: first formed: primary (protoxylem) 4 *cap*: relating to or constituting the recorded or assumed language that is ancestral to a language or to a group of related languages or dialects (Proto-Indo-European)

prot-ac-tin-i-um \prō-tak-ti-nē-əm/ *n* [NL] (1918): a shiny radioactive metallic element of relatively short life — see ELEMENT table

pro-tag-o-nist \prō-tā-gō-nist/ *n* [Gk *protagonistēs*, fr. *prōt-* + *agōnistēs* competitor at games, actor, fr. *agōnisthai* to compete, fr. *agōn* contest, competition at games — more at AGONY] (1671) 1 *a*: the principal character in a literary work (as a drama or story) *b*: a leading actor, character, or participant in a literary work or real event 2: a leader, proponent, or supporter of a cause: CHAMPION 3: a muscle that by its contraction actually causes a particular movement

prot-am-ine \prō-tā-mēn/ *n* [ISV *prot-* + *amine*] (1874): any of various strongly basic proteins of relatively low molecular weight that are rich in arginine and are found associated esp. with DNA in place of histone in the sperm cells of various animals (as fish)

pro-te-sis \prō-tē-sis/ *n*, *pl* -ses \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk, premise of a syllogism, conditional clause, fr. *proteinein* to stretch out before, put forward, fr. *pro-* + *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] (ca. 1568) 1: the introductory part of a play or narrative poem 2: the subordinate clause of a conditional sentence — compare APODOSIS — *pro-tic* \prō-tik/, *prō-* *adj*

prote- or proteo- *comb form* [ISV, fr. F. *protéine*]; protein (proteolysis) (proteose)

pro-tea \prō-tē-ā/ *n* [NL, fr. L. *Proteus* Proteus] (1825): any of a genus (*Protea*) of the family Proteaceae, the protea family) of evergreen shrubs often grown for their showy bracts and dense flower heads

pro-te-an \prō-tē-ən, prō-tē-ən/ *adj* (1598) 1: of or resembling Proteus in having a varied nature or ability to assume different forms 2: displaying great diversity or variety: VERSATILE

pro-te-ase \prō-tē-ās, -āz/ *n* [ISV] (1903): any of numerous enzymes that hydrolyze proteins and are classified according to the most prominent functional group (as serine or cysteine) at the active site — called also *proteinas*

pro-TECT \prō-tek-t/ *vt* [ME, fr. L. *protectus*, pp. of *protere*, fr. *pro-* in front + *tere* to cover — more at PRO, THATCH] (15c) 1: to cover or shield from exposure, injury, or destruction: GUARD 2: to maintain the status or integrity of esp. through financial or legal guarantees: as *a*: to save from contingent financial loss *b*: to foster or shield from infringement or restriction (salesmen with ~ed territories); *specif*: to restrict competition for (as domestic industries) by means of tariffs or trade controls *syn* see DEFEND — *pro-tec-tive* \-tek-tiv/, *adj* — *pro-tec-tive-ly* *adv* — *pro-tec-tive-ness* *n*

pro-TEC-tant \prō-tek-tənt/ *n* (1935): a protecting agent
 pro-TEC-tion \prō-tek-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the act of protecting: the state of being protected 2 *a*: one that protects *b*: supervision or support of one that is smaller and weaker 3: the freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by restrictions (as high duties) on foreign competitive goods 4 *a*: immunity from prosecution purchased by criminals through bribery *b*: money extorted by racketeers posing as a protective association 5: COVERAGE 1a

pro-TEC-tion-ist \-shā-nist/ *n* (1844): an advocate of government economic protection for domestic producers through restrictions on foreign competitors — *pro-TEC-tion-ism* \-shā-ni-zəm/ *n* — *pro-TEC-tion-ist* *adj*

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pro-TEC-tor-al \-tek-t(ə)-rəl/ *adj* (1657): of or relating to a protector or protectorate

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pro-TEG-gee \prō-tā-zhā, prō-tā-/ *n* [F, fem. of *protégé*] (1778): a female protégé

pro-te-in \prō-tēn also prō-tē-ən/ *n*, often attrib [F *protéine*, fr. LGk *prōteios* primary, fr. Gk *prōtos* first — more at PROT-] (ca. 1844) 1: any of numerous naturally occurring extremely complex substances that consist of amino-acid residues joined by peptide bonds, contain the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, usu. sulfur, and occas. other elements (as phosphorus or iron), and include many essential biological compounds (as enzymes, hormones, or immunoglobulins) 2: the total nitrogenous material in plant or animal substances

pro-te-in-a-ceous \prō-tēn-ā-shəs, prō-tē(-ə)-nā-shəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or being protein

pro-te-in-ase \prō-tēn-ās, -āz; prō-tē(-ə)-nās, -nāz/ *n* (1929): PROTEASE

pro-te-in-ur-ia \prō-tēn-ūr-ē-ā, -yūr-, prō-tē(-ə)-nūr-ē-ā/ [NL, fr. ISV *protein* + NL *-uria*] (1911): the presence of protein in the urine

pro-TEM \prō-tēm/ *adv* (1828): PROTEMPORE

pro-tem-po-re \prō-tēm-pō-rē/ *adv* [ME, fr. L] (15c): being

pro-tend \prō-tend/ *vb* [ME, fr. L *protendere*, fr. *pro-* stretch — more at THIN] *w* (15c) 1 *archaic*: to stretch forth: EXTEND ~ *vi*, *archaic*: STICK OUT. PROTRUDE

pro-ten-sive \ten(-tī-siv) *adj* [L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, *archaic*: having continuance in time 2 *archaic*: having extent or extensiveness — *pro-ten-sive-ly* *adv*

pro-teo-gly-can \prō-tē-ō-gli-kan/ [ISV] (1968): any of glycoproteins of high molecular weight that are found esp. in the cellular matrix of connective tissue

pro-teo-ly-sis \prō-tē-ō-lī-sis/ *n* [NL] (1880): the breakdown of proteins or peptides with formation of simpler and soluble products

pro-teo-lyt-ic \prō-tē-ō-lī-tik/ *adj* (1877): of, relating to, or involving proteolysis — *pro-teo-lyt-ic-ally* \-lī-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

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Pro-te-ro-zo-ic \prō-tē-rō-zō-ik/, prō-adj [Gk *protēros* (fr. *pro* before) + ISV *-zoic* — more at FOR] (1899): of, being the eon of geologic time or the corresponding system that includes the interval between the Archean and Phanerozoic, perhaps exceeds in length all of subsequent geological periods marked by rocks that contain fossils indicating the first eukaryotic organisms (as algae) — see GEOLOGIC TIME

pro-TEST \prō-test/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *protester*] (15c) 1: a declaration of opinion and usu. of dissent: as *a*: a sworn statement that payment of a note or bill has been refused and that the signers or debtors are liable for resulting loss or damage: a statement made esp. before or while paying that a tax is illegal: a statement is not voluntary 2: the act of objecting or a gesture of protest (resigned in ~); *esp*: a usu. organized public demonstration of disapproval 3: a complaint, objection, or display of dissent: usu. to an idea or a course of action (went under ~) 4: a statement made to an official or a governing body of a sport

pro-TEST \prō-test/, prō-, prō- *vb* [ME, fr. MF *protestari*, fr. *pro-* forth + *testari* to call to witness — more at TEST] *w* (15c) 1: to make solemn declaration or affirmation of my innocence 2: to execute or have executed a statement against (as a bill or note) 3: to make a statement or declaration (to ~ed the abuses of human rights) ~ *w* 1: to protest 2: to make or enter a protest *syn* see ASSERT or PROTEST-OR \-tes-tər, -tes-/ *n*

pro-tes-tant \prō-tēs-tənt, -tə/ *n* [MF, fr. *protestans*, pp. of *protestari*] (1539) 1 *cap* *a*: any of a number of man princes and cities presenting a defense of freedom against an edict of the Diet of Speirs in 1529 intended to suppress the Lutheran movement *b*: a member of any of several Christian nations denying the universal authority of the Pope and the Reformation principles of justification by faith alone and the all believers, and the primacy of the Bible as the only source of truth: broadly: a Christian not of a Catholic or Eastern Church: one who makes or enters a protest — *Protes-tant-ism* \-ti-zəm/ *n*

pro-TEST-ant \prō-tēs-tənt, -tə/ *n* (1539) 1 *cap*: of or relating to a church, or their religion 2: making or sounding a protest ~ ladies up and marched out — *Time*

Pro-TEST-ant ethic \n (1926): an ethic that stresses the work, thrift, and self-discipline

pro-TEC-ta-tion \prō-tēs-tā-shən, prō-, -tes-/ *n* (14c) 1: testing: a solemn declaration or avowal

pro-te-us \prō-tē-əs, *pl* -tes \-tēz/ [NL, fr. L. *Proteus* of a genus (*Proteus*) of aerobic usu. motile enterobacteria saprophytes in decaying organic matter and forming urinary tract infections

Pro-te-us \prō-tē-us, -tēs, -tūs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Proteus* god capable of assuming different forms]

pro-tha-la-mi-on \prō-thā-lā-mē-ən, -ān/ or *pro-tha-lam-ion* \-mē-ən/ [NL, fr. Gk *pro-* + *thalamos* (mion)] (1597): a song in celebration of a marriage

pro-thal-li-um \prō-thā-lī-əm/ *n*, *pl* -thal-lia \-lē-ā/ (1858) 1: the gametophyte of a pteridophyte is typically a small flat green thallus attached to the substrate: a greatly reduced structure of a seed plant corresponding to the gametophyte of a pteridophyte

pro-thal-lus \prō-thā-ləs/ *n* [NL] (1854): PROTHALLUM

pro-the-sis \prō-thē-sis, *pl* -eses \-sēz/ [LL, alt. Gk. lit., addition — more at PROTHESIS] (ca. 1550): sound to the beginning of a word (as in Old French *English estate* — from Latin *status*) — *pro-thet-ic* \prō-thet-ik/ *adj*

pro-tho-no-ta-ry \prō-thā-nō-tā-rē, prō-thā-nō-tā-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries (fr. LL *protonotarius*, fr. *pro-* + *notarius* stenographer) (15c): a chief clerk of any of various offices

pro-tho-no-tar-i-al \prō-thā-nō-tā-rē-əl, prō-thā-nō-tā-rē-əl/ *adj* (1826): of or relating to a protonotary

pro-thor-ac-ic \prō-thā-trā-sik/ *adj* (1826): of or relating to the thorax

pro-thor-ac-ic gland \n (1887): one of a pair of thoracic glands in some insects that control molting

pro-tho-rax \prō-thō-raks, -thōr-/ *n* [NL *prothorax* *pro-* + *thorax*] (1826): the anterior segment of the thorax — see INSECT illustration

pro-throm-bin \prō-thrām-bən/ *n* [ISV] (1898): a protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and converted to thrombin in the clotting of blood

pro-tist \prō-tist/ *n* [NL *Protista*, fr. Gk. neut. *protistos* first, more at PROT-] (1858): a member of the kingdom Protista, a group of unicellular organisms usu. including the eukaryotes and in various classifications prokaryotes

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